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The ultimate by which all other roofing is measured *

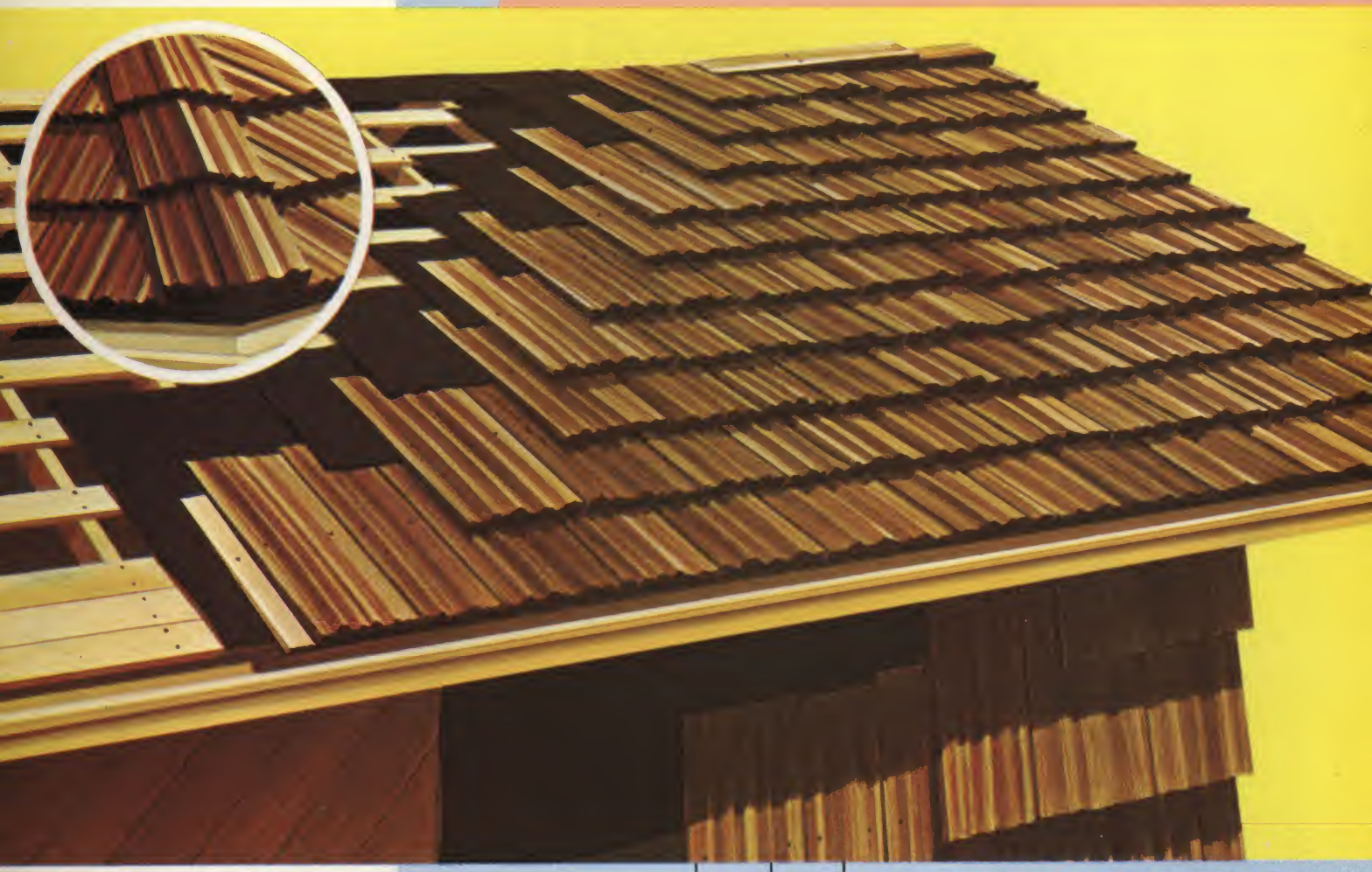
Handsplit red cedar shakes

Natural * Beautiful * Eternal *

Specifications, construction details and illustrated application techniques are shown within

the Aristocrat of Roofing

Along the westernmost slope of North America—in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia—grows the magnificent Western Red Cedar. Famed since pioneer days for its tight, straight grain, its flawless, knot-free expanses of clear wood, and above all, its unique resistance to weather and decay . . . it is the Red Cedar that is split by hand with hardwood mallet and steel froe to create the most luxurious of all roofing materials—the handsplit cedar shake.



Summary of Sizes, Packing Rules and Coverage Chart

Length and Thickness	No. of Courses Per Bundle	No. of Bundles Per Square	Approximate coverage of one square based on following weather exposures: 5½"	6½"	7"	7½"	8"	8½"	9"	10"	11"	11½"	13"	15
18"x⅜" to ¾" Handsplit-&-Resawn	10/10	4	55*	65	70	75	80	85†**						
18"x¾" to 1¼" Handsplit-&-Resawn	8/8	5	55*	65	70	75	80	85†**						
24"x⅜" to ⅝" Handsplit-&-Resawn	10/10	4		65	70	75*	80	85	90	100**	110	115†		
24"x½" to ¾" Handsplit-&-Resawn	10/10	4		65	70	75*	80	85	90	100**	110	115†		
24"x¾" to 1¼" Handsplit-&-Resawn	8/8	5		65	70	75*	80	85	90	100**	110	115†		
32"x¾" to 1¼" Handsplit-&-Resawn	6/7	6							90	100*	110	115	130**	15
24"x½" to ⅝" Tapersplit	10/10	4		65	70	75*	80	85	90	100**	110	115†		
18"x⅜" Straight-Split Barn Shakes	19 Straight	5	65*	75	80	90	95	100†						
24"x⅜" Straight-Split Barn Shakes	16 Straight	5		65	70	75*	80	85	90	100	110	115†		

*—Recommended maximum weather exposure for 3-ply roof construction.

**—Recommended maximum weather exposure for 2-ply roof construction.

†—Recommended maximum weather exposure for single-coursed wall construction.

Recommended Handsplit Cedar Shake Application

ROOF SHEATHING—The roof deck may be either spaced or solid sheathing, depending upon the climatic conditions of the region. In snow-free areas, spaced sheathing is practical, using 1 x 4's (or wider) spaced on centers equal to the weather exposure at which the shakes are to be laid, but not over 10 inches. In areas where wind-driven snow is encountered, a roof deck of solid sheathing, normally shiplap, is recommended, unless the roof pitch is one-third (8-in-12) or steeper. The solid sheathing should be covered completely with an unsaturated type of building paper, such as rosin-sized building paper or deadening felt.

ROOF PITCH AND EXPOSURES—Handsplit shakes should be used on roofs where the slope or "pitch" is sufficient to insure good drainage. Minimum recommended pitch is one-sixth or 4-in-12 (4 inch vertical rise for each 12 inch horizontal run). Maximum recommended weather exposure is 13 inches for 32-inch shakes, 10 inches for 24-inch shakes, and 8½ inches for 18-inch shakes. A superior three-ply roof can be achieved at slight additional cost if these exposures are reduced to 10 inches for 32-inch shakes, 7½ inches for 24-inch shakes, and 5½ inches for 18-inch shakes.

ROOF APPLICATION—Along the eave line, a 36-inch wide strip of 30-pound roofing felt should be laid over the sheathing boards. The beginning or starter course at the eave line should be doubled; as a measure of economy, the bottom course can be of 18-inch shakes, or 18-inch or 24-inch shingles. After each course of shakes is applied, an 18-inch wide strip of 30-pound roofing felt should be applied over the top portion of the shakes and extending onto the sheathing, with the bottom edge of the felt positioned at a distance above the butt equal to twice the weather exposure. *For example,* if 24-inch shakes are being laid at 10-inch exposure, the bottom edge of the felt should be applied 20 inches above the shake butts; the strip will then cover the top four inches of the shakes and extend 14 inches onto the sheathing.

Individual shakes should be spaced apart about ¼ to ⅜ inches, to allow for possible expansion. These joints or "spaces-between-shakes" should be broken or off-set at least 1½ inches in adjacent courses, and the joints in alternate courses should not be in direct alignment.

In applying straight-split shakes, which are of equal thickness throughout, the "froe-end" of the shakes (the end from which they have been split, and which is smoother than the other end) should be laid uppermost. This will insure a tighter and more weather-resistant roof.

HIPS AND RIDGES—For the final course at the ridge line, as well as for hips and ridges, 18-inch shakes can be used. A strip of 30-pound roofing felt, at least 12 inches wide, first should be applied to the sheathing over the crown of all hips and ridges. Hips and ridges should always be fabricated with shakes, in the interests of harmonious appearance. Factory-assembled hip-and-ridge units can be used, or the hips and ridges may be applied on the site. In site-construction of hips, shakes approximately six inches wide are sorted out. Two wooden straightedges are tacked on the roof, five inches from the center-line of the hip, one on each side. The starting course of shakes is doubled and the butts trimmed in line with the starting course at the eave line. The first shake on the hip is nailed in place with one edge resting against the guide strip. The edge of the shake projecting over the center of the hip is cut back on a bevel. The shake on the opposite side then is applied and the projecting edge cut back to fit. Shakes in the following courses are applied alternately in reverse order. Weather exposure should be the same as that given the shakes on the roof. Ridges are constructed in a similar manner.

VALLEYS—All valleys should be underlaid with a strip of 30-pound roofing felt applied over the sheathing and extending at least 10 inches on each side of the center-line. The metal valley sheets should be at least 20 inches wide, laid over the roofing felt, and the use of center-crimped material is recommended. Valley and flashing metals should be selected on basis of materials which experience has shown are suitable in the local territory.

PROPER NAILING — Rust-resistant nails, preferably hot-dipped zinc-coated or aluminum, should be used in applying handsplit shakes. The 6d size, which is two inches long, normally is adequate, but longer nails should be used if necessary because of shake thickness and/or weather exposure. Nails should be long enough for adequate penetration into the sheathing boards. Two nails should be used for each shake, driven at least one inch from each edge and about one or two inches above the butt line of the following course.

WALL APPLICATION— Maximum recommended weather exposures with single-coursed wall construction are 8½ inches for 18-inch shakes, 11½ inches for 24-inch shakes, and 15 inches for 32-inch shakes. Shakes also can be applied double-coursed, with an underlay of regular cedar shingles for each course; with such construction, 18-inch shakes can be laid at weather exposures up to 14 inches, and 24-inch shakes up to 20 inches. Butt-nailing is necessary with double-coursed application, while concealed nailing is customary with single-coursed construction.

Why You Should Insist on Red Cedar Shakes Carrying the CERTI-SPLIT Label

It is truly stated that a roof or wall of handsplit cedar adds far more *worth* than *cost.* For, in addition to their unrivalled natural texture and genuine attractiveness, handsplit cedar shakes will *outlast* the homes which they so beautifully protect. That is why the Certi-Split label is so important. Only those cedar shakes manufactured under the strict supervision of the inspection department of the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau may carry this label. *Specify Certi-Split.* Look for and insist that the Certi-Split label appears beneath the bandstick of each shake bundle. It is your assurance of *top grade, full count* and *highest quality.*

handsplit and resawn shakes

These shakes have split faces and sawn backs. After cedar logs are cut into the desired length, blanks or "boards" of proper thicknesses are split, and these then are run diagonally through a bandsaw to produce two tapered shakes from each blank.

taper-split shakes

These shakes are produced entirely by hand, using a sharp-bladed steel froe and a wooden mallet. A natural shingle-like taper, from butt to tip, is achieved by reversing the block, end-for-end, with each split.

straight-split or barn shakes

These shakes are manufactured in the same manner as the tapersplit shakes, except that the splitting is done from one end of the block only. This produces shakes which are the same thickness throughout.

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